Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9678. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1783.

TABLE LINEN STOLEN.

THERE was Stolen from a Bleachfield in the country, in one of the nights of the 23d or 24th of August last, A PIECE of DAMASK, containing 5 Cloths, each 2½ yards broad, by three yards long, one of which are the pattern called Flower Pot, and the other is Sprigged. It was almoſt completely whitened; but had not got the laſt waſh.

This is therefore to beg, that if any of theſe cloths ſhould make their appearance at any cylander, that they may be ſtoped, and information given to the Publiſher of the Caledonian Mercury, who will pay all expence, and if they are offered for ſale, it is hoped that the like notice will be given. And a handſome reward will be given to any perſon who can diſcover the theft, upon conviction of the perſon or perſons concerned.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

UPON the application of THOMAS ADAIR Writer to the Signet, for having the whole perſonal eſtate of PATRICK BROWN of Barhaise ſequeſtrated, the Lords did, upon the 28th June laſt, ſequeſtrate the whole perſonal eſtate of the ſaid Patrick Brown, and appointed Robert Richardſon, accomptant and merchant in Edinburgh, factor thereon. And upon another application of the ſaid Thomas Adair and Robert Richardſon, in terms of the late act of Parliament, for having the ſaid ſequeſtration declared to ſubſiſt, the Lord Henderland, officiating as Ordinary on the bills, did, upon the 11th September current, declare the ſequeſtration ſtill to ſubſiſt; and ordained the creditors to meet in the Exchange Coffeehouſe of Edinburgh, upon the 1ſt of October next, at twelve o'clock forenoon, in order to their continuing the ſaid Robert Richardſon as factor, chuſing another, or a truſtee or truſtees in his place.

An ACCOUNT *of the late* EARTHQUAKES *in* CALABRIA, SICILY, *&c.*

Communicated to the ROYAL SOCIETY, *by Sir* WILLIAM HAMILTON.

Naples, May 23, 1783.

I AM happy now to have it in my power to give you, and my brethren of the Royal Society, ſome little idea of the infinite damage done, and of the various phænomena exhibited, by the earthquakes (which began the 5th of February laſt, and continue to be ſenſibly, though leſs violently, felt to this day) in the two Calabrias, at Meſſina, and in the parts of Sicily neareſt to the continent. From the moſt authentic reports, and accounts received at the Offices of his Sicilian Majeſty's Secretary of State, we gathered in general, that the part of Calabria, which has been moſt affected by this heavy calamity, is that which is comprehended between the 38th and 39th degrees; that the greateſt force of the earthquakes ſeemed to have exerted itſelf from the foot of thoſe mountains of the Apennines, called the Monte Deio, Monte Sacro, and Monte Caulone, extending weſtward to the Tyrene ſea; that the towns, villages, and farm-houſes, neareſt theſe mountains, ſituated either on hills or on the plain, were totally ruined by the firſt ſhock of the 5th of February about noon, and that the greateſt mortality was there; that in proportion as the towns and villages were at a greater diſtance from this center, the damage they received was leſs conſiderable; but that even thoſe more diſtant towns had been greatly damaged by the ſubſequent ſhocks of the earthquake, and eſpecially by thoſe of the 7th, the 26th, and 28th of February, and that of the 1ſt of March; that from the firſt ſhock, the 5th of February, the earth continued to be in a continual tremor, more or leſs, and that the ſhocks were more ſenſibly felt at times in ſome parts of the afflicted provinces than in others; that the motion of the earth had been various, and, according to the Italian denomination, *vorticojo*, *orizontale*, and *oſcillatorio*, either whirling like a vortex horizontal, or by pulſations, or beating from the bottom upwards; that this variety of motion had increaſed the apprehenſions of the unfortunate inhabitants of thoſe parts, who expected every moment that the earth would open under their feet, and ſwallow them up; that the rains had been continual and violent, often accompanied with lightning, and irregular and furious guſts of wind; that from all theſe cauſes, the face of the earth of that part of Calabria (comprehended as above-mentioned between the 38th and 39th degrees) was entirely altered, particularly on the weſtward ſide of the mountains above-named; that many openings and cracks had been made in thoſe parts; that ſome hills had been lowered, and others quite levelled; that in the plains, deep chaſms had been made, by which many roads were rendered impaſſible; that huge mountains had been ſplit aſunder, and parts of them driven to a conſiderable diſtance; that deep vallies had been filled up by the mountains (which formed thoſe vallies) having been detached by the violence of the earthquakes, and joined together; that the courſe of ſome rivers had been altered; that many ſprings of water had appeared in places that were perfectly dry before; and that, in other parts, ſprings that had been conſtant had totally diſappeared; that near Laureana, in Calabria Ultra, a ſingular phænomenon had been produced; that the ſurface of two whole tenements, with large olive and mulberry trees thereon, ſituated in a valley perfectly level, had been detached by the earthquake, and tranſplanted, the trees ſtill remaining in their places, to the diſtance of about a mile from their firſt ſituations; and that from the ſpot on which they formerly ſtood, hot water had ſprung up to a conſiderable height, mixed with ſand of a ferruginous nature; that near this place alſo ſome countrymen and ſhepherds had been ſwallowed up, with their teams of oxen and their flocks of goats and ſheep; in ſhort, that beginning from the city of Amantea, ſituated on the coaſt of the Tyrene ſea in Calabria Citra, and going along the weſtward coaſt to Cape Spartivento in Calabria Ultra, and then up the eaſtern coaſt as far as the Cape d'Alice (a part of Calabria Citra on the Ionian ſea,) there is not a town or village, either on the coaſt or land, but what is either totally deſtroyed, or has ſuffered more or leſs, amounting in all to near four hundred, what are called here paeſes; (a village containing leſs than an hundred inhabitants is not counted as a paeſe.)

The greateſt mortality fell upon thoſe towns and countries ſituated in the plain, on the weſtern ſide of the mountains Deio, Sacro, and Caulone. At Caſal Nuovo, the Princeſs Gerace, and upwarns of 4000 of the inhabitants loſt their lives; at Bagnara, the number of dead amounts to 3017; Radicina and Palmi, count their loſs at about 3000 each; Terranuova, about 1400; Seminari, ſtill more. The ſum total of the mortality in both Calabrias and in Sicily, by the earthquakes alone, according to the returns in the Secretary of State's Office at Naples, is 32,367; but I have good reaſon to believe, that, including ſtrangers, the number of lives loſt muſt have been conſiderably greater, 40,000 at leaſt may be allowed, and, I believe, without any exaggeration.

From the ſame office, intelligence we likewiſe heard that the inhabitants of Scilla, on the firſt ſhock of the earthquake, the 5th of February, had eſcaped from their houſes on the rock, and following the example of their Prince, taken ſhelter on the ſea-ſhore; but that in the night-time, the ſame ſhock which had raiſed and agitated the ſea ſo violently, and done ſo much damage on the point of the Faro of Meſſina, had acted with ſtill greater violence there, for that the wave (which was repreſented to have been boiling hot, and that many people had been ſcalded by its riſing to a great height) went furiouſly three miles inland, and ſwept off in its return 2473 of the inhabitants of Scilla, with the Prince at their head, who were at that time either on the Scilla ſtrand, or in boats near the ſhore.

All accounts agreed, that if the number of ſhocks which have been felt ſince the beginning of this formidable earthquake, amounting to ſome hundreds, the moſt violent, and of the longeſt duration, were thoſe of the 5th of February, at 19½ (according to the Italian way of counting the hours); of the 6th of February, at ſeven hours in the night; of the 27th of February, at 11¼ in the morning; of the firſt of March, at 8½ in the night; and that of the 28th of March, at 1½ in the night. It was this laſt ſhock that affected moſt the upper part of Calabria Ultra, and the lower part of the Citra; an authentic deſcription of which you will ſee hereafter, in a letter which I received from the Marquis Ippolito, an accurate obſerver reſiding at Catanzaro in the Upper Calabria. The firſt and the laſt ſhocks muſt have been tremendous indeed, and only theſe two were ſenſibly felt in this capital.

The accounts which this government has received from the province of Coſenza, are leſs melancholy than thoſe from the province of Calabria Ultra. From Cape Suvero to the Cape of Cetraro on the weſtern coaſt, the inland countries, as well as thoſe on the coaſt, are ſaid to have ſuffered more or leſs in proportion to their proximity to the ſuppoſed centre of the earthquakes; and it has been conſtantly obſerved, that its greateſt violence has been exerted, and ſtill continues to be ſo, on the weſtern ſide of the Apennines, preciſely the celebrated Sila of the ancient Brutii, and that all thoſe countries ſituated to the eaſtward of the Sila had felt the ſhocks of the earthquake, but without having received any damage from them. In the province of Coſenza there does not appear to be above 100 lives loſt. In the laſt accounts from the moſt afflicted part of Calabria Ultra, two ſingular phænomena are mentioned. At about the diſtance of three miles from the ruined city of Oppido, there was a hill (the ſoil of which was a ſandy clay) about 500 palms high, and 1300 in circumference at its baſis. It was ſaid, that this hill, by the ſhock of the 5th of February, jumped to the diſtance of about four miles from the ſpot where it ſtood, into a plain, called the Campo di Baſſano. At the ſame time the hill on which the town of Oppido ſtood, which extended about three miles, divided into two, and as its ſituation was between two rivers, its ruins filled up the valley, and ſtopped the courſe of thoſe rivers: two great lakes are already formed, and are daily increaſing, which lakes, if means are not found to drain them, and give the rivers their due courſe, in a ſhort time muſt infect the air greatly.

From Sicily the accounts of the moſt ſerious nature were thoſe of the deſtruction of the greateſt part of the noble city of Meſſina, by the ſhock of the 5th of February, and of the remaining parts of the ſubſequent ones; that the kay in the port had ſunk conſiderably, and was in ſome places a palm and a half under water; that the ſuperb building called the Palazata, which gave the port a more magnificent appearance than any port in Europe can boaſt of, had been entirely ruined; that the Lazaret had been greatly damaged; but that the Citadel had ſuffered little; that the Mother Church had fallen; in ſhort, that Meſſina was no more; that the tower at the point of the entrance of the Faro was half deſtroyed; and that the ſame hot wave, that had done ſuch miſchief at Scilla, had paſſed over the point of land at the Faro, and carried off about twenty-four people. The Viceroy of Sicily likewiſe gave an account of ſome damage done by the earthquakes, but nothing conſiderable, at Melazzo, Patti, Terra di Santa, Lucia, Caſtro Reale, and in the iſland of Lipari.

This, Sir, was the intelligence I was poſſeſſed of at the end of laſt month; but as I am particularly curious, as you know, on the ſubject of volcanoes, and was perſuaded in my own mind (from the preſent earthquakes being confined to one ſpot) that ſome great chemical operation of nature of the volcanic ſort was the real cauſe of them; in order to clear up many points, and to come at truth, which you alſo well know, Sir, is exceedingly difficult, I took the ſudden reſolution to employ about twenty days (which was as much as I could allow, and have time to be out of Italy, in my way home, before the heats ſet in) in making the tour of ſuch parts of Calabria Ultra and Sicily as had been, and were ſtill moſt affected by earthquakes, and examining with my own eyes the phænomena above mentioned. I accordingly hired for that purpoſe a Malteſe Speronara for myſelf, and a Neapolitan Felucca for my ſervants, and left Naples the 2d of May. I was furniſhed, by command of his Sicilian Majeſty, with ample paſſports, and orders to the commanding officers of the different provinces, to give me every aſſiſtance and protection in the purſuit of my object. I had a pleaſant voyage in my Malteſe Speronara (which are excellent boats, and the boatmen very ſkilful) along the coaſt of the Principato Citra and Calabria Citra, after having paſſed the gulph of Policaſtro. At Cedraro, I found the firſt ſymptoms of the earthquake, ſome of the principal inhabitants of that city having quitted their houſes, and living in new-erected baracks, though not a houſe in the whole town, as I could ſee, had ſuffered. At St Lucido I perceived that the Baron's palace and the church ſteeple had ſuffered, and that moſt of the inhabitants were in barracks. The barracks are juſt ſuch ſort of buildings as the booths of our country fairs, though indeed many I have ſeen are more like our pig-ſtyes. As my object was to get as faſt as poſſible to the center of the miſchief, having little time and much to ſee, I contented myſelf with a diſtant view of Maida, Nicaſtro, and Santo Euſemia, and puſhed on to the town of Pizzo, in Calabria Ultra, where I landed on the evening of the 6th of May. This town, ſituated on the ſea, and on a volcanic tuffa *, had been greatly damaged by the earthquake of the 5th of February, but was completely ruined by that of the 28th of March. As the inhabitants of this town (amounting to about 5000) had ſufficient warning, and had left their houſes, and taken to barracks on the firſt ſhock the 5th of February, the mortality on the 28th of March was inconſiderable; but, from the barracks having been ill-conſtructed, and many ſituated in a very confined unwholeſome ſpot, an epidemical diſorder had taken place, and carried off many, and was ſtill in fatal force whilſt I was there, in ſpite of the wiſe endeavours of government to ſtop its progreſs. I fear, as the heats increaſe, the ſame miſfortune will attend many parts of the unfortunate Calabria, as alſo the city of Meſſina. The inhabitants of Pizzo ſeemed to me to have habituated themſelves already to their preſent inconvenient manner of living, and ſhops of every kind were opened in the ſtreets of the barracks, which, except ſome few, are but poorly conſtructed. I was aſſured here, that the vulcano of Stromboli, which is oppoſite, and in full view of, this town, and at the diſtance of about fifty miles, had ſmoaked leſs, and thrown up a leſs quantity of inflamed matter during the earthquakes than it had done for ſome years paſt; that ſlight ſhocks continued to be felt daily; and the night I ſlept here, on board the Speronara drawn on ſhore, I was awakened with a ſmart one, which ſeemed to lift up the bottom of the boat, but it was not attended with any ſubterraneous noiſe. My ſervants, in the other boat, felt the ſame. The next day I ordered my boats to proceed to Reggio, and I went on horſeback to Monteleone, about ſix miles from Pizzo, up hill, on a road of looſe ſtones and clay, ſcarcely paſſable in this ſeaſon, but through the moſt beautiful and fertile country I ever beheld; a perfect garden of olive-trees, mulberry-trees, fruit-trees, and vines; and under theſe trees the richeſt crops of corn or luppins, beans or other vegetables, which ſeemed to thrive perfectly, though under a thick ſhade. This is the ſtile of the whole plain of Monteleone, except that here and there are vaſt woods of oak and olive-trees mixed, and the olive-trees of ſuch a ſize as I could never have conceived, being half as big as the oaks themſelves; which are fine timber trees, and more than treble the ſize of the olive-trees of the Campagna Felice. The olive woods, in ſome parts of the plain, are regularly planted in lines, and in others grow irregularly. Though the object of my preſent journey was merely to take a haſty view of the ſpots which had ſuffered ſo much by the calamity, my attention was continually called away, and I was loſt in the admiration of the fertility and beauty of this rich province, exceeding by many degrees (as to the firſt point) every country I have yet ſeen. Beſides the two rich products of ſilk and oil, in which this province ſurpaſſes every other, perhaps in the whole world, it abounds with corn, wine, cotton, liquorice, fruit, and vegetables of every kind; and if its population and induſtry kept pace with its fertility, the revenue of Calabria Ultra might ſurely be more than doubled in a ſhort time. I ſaw whole groves of mulberry-trees, the owners of which told me, did not let for more than five ſhillings an acre, when every acre would be worth at leaſt five pounds, had they hands to gather the leaves and attend the ſilk-worms. The town of Monteleone, anciently Vibo Valentia, is beautifully ſituate on a hill, overlooking the ſea and the rich plains above-mentioned, bounded by the Apennines, and crowned by Aſpramonte, the higheſt of them all, interſperſed with towns and villages, which, alas! are no more than heaps of ruins. The town of Monteleone ſuffered little by the firſt ſhocks of the earthquake; but was greatly damaged by that of the 28th of March (though only twelve lives were loſt,) and all the inhabitants are reduced to live in barracks, many of which are well conſtructed with either planks or reeds, covered with plaiſter on the outſide. As this country has ever been ſubject to earthquakes, the barons had uſually a barrack near their palace, to retire to on the leaſt alarm of an earthquake. I inhabited here a magnificent one, conſiſting of many rooms weell furniſhed, which was built by the preſent Duke of Monteleone's grand-father. I owe the ſafety and the expedition of the very intereſting journey which I have taken through this province to this Duke's goodneſs, as he was pleaſed at Naples to furniſh me with a letter to his agent: in conſequence of which I was not only moſt hoſpitably and elegantly treated in his barracks, and ſupplied with excellent ſure-footed horſes for myſelf and ſervant, but alſo with two of his horſe-guards, well acquainted with the croſs-roads of the country, without which it would have been impoſſible, with any degree of ſafety, to have viſited every curious ſpot between Monteleone and Reggio, as I did, in four days. No one, that has not had the experience, can conceive the horrid ſtate of the roads in Calabria, even in this ſeaſon, nor the ſuperior excellence of the horſes of the country. All agreed here that every ſhock of the earthquake ſeemed to come with a rumbling noiſe from the weſtward, beginning uſually with the horizontal motion, and ending with the vorticoſe, which is the motion that has ruined moſt of the buildings in this province. The ſame obſervation I found to be a general one throughout this province. I found it a general obſervation alſo, that before a ſhock of an earthquake, the clouds ſeemed to be fixed and motionleſs; and that immediately after a heavy ſhower of rain, a ſhock quickly followed. I ſpoke with many here and elſewhere, who were thrown down by the violence of ſome of the ſhocks; and ſeveral peaſants in the country told me, that the motion of the earth was ſo violent, that the heads of the largeſt trees almoſt touched the ground.

* This was the only token of former volcanic exploſions that I met with in Calabria.

from side to side; that during a shock, oxen and horses extended their legs wide asunder not to be thrown down, and that they gave evident signs of being sensible of the approach of each shock. I myself observed, that in the parts that have suffered most by the earthquakes, the braying of an ass, the neighing of a horse, or the cackling of a goose, always drove people out of their barracks, and was the occasion of many pater-nosters and ave-marias being repeated in expectation of a shock. From Monteleone I descended into the plain, having passed through many towns and villages which had been more or less ruined according to their vicinity to the plain. The town of Mileto, situated in a bottom, I saw was totally destroyed, and not a house standing. At some distance, I saw Soriano and the noble Dominican convent a heap of ruins; but, as my object was not to visit ruins, but the greater phenomena produced by the earthquakes, I went on to Rosarno. I must, however, first mention the most remarkable instance I met with of animals being able to live long without food, of which there have been many examples during these present earthquakes. At Soriano, two fattened hogs, that had remained buried under a heap of ruins, were taken out alive the forty-second day; they were lean and weak, but soon recovered. One of his Sicilian Majesty's engineers, who was present at the taking them out, gave me this information. It was evident to me, in this day's journey, that all habitations situated on high grounds, the soil of which is a gritty sand stone, somewhat like a granite, but without the consistence, had suffered less than those situated in the plain, which are universally levelled to the ground. The soil of the plain is a sandy clay, white, red, or brown; but the white prevails most, and is full of marine shells, particularly scollop shells. This valley of clay is intersected in many parts by rivers and torrents coming from the mountains, which have produced wide and deep ravines all over the country. Soon after we had passed through the ruined town of St Pietro, we had a distant view of Sicily, and the summit of Mount Ætna, which smoked considerably. Just before we arrived at Rosarno, near a ford of the river Mamella, we passed over a swampy plain, in many parts of which I was shewn small hollows in the earth, of the shape of an inverted cone: they were covered with sand, as was the soil near them. I was told that during the earthquake of the 5th of February, from each of these spots a fountain of water mixed with sand had been driven up to a considerable height. I spoke to a peasant here, who was present, and was covered with the water and sand; but assured me, that it was not hot, as had been represented. Before this appearance, he said, the river was dry; but soon after returned and overflowed its banks. I afterwards found, that the same phenomenon had been constant with respect to all the other rivers in the plain during the formidable shock of the 5th of February. I think this phenomenon is easily explained, by supposing the first impulse of the earthquake to have come from the bottom upwards, which all the inhabitants of the plain attest to be fact; the surface of the plain suddenly arising, the rivers, which are not deep, would naturally disappear, and the plain, returning with violence to its former level, the rivers must naturally have returned, and overflowed, at the same time that the sudden depression of the boggy grounds would as naturally force out the water that lay hid under their surface. I observed in the other parts where this phenomenon had been exhibited, that the ground was always low and rushy. Between this place and Rosarno we passed the river Messano or Metauro (which is near the town above-mentioned) on a strong timber bridge seven hundred palm long, which had been lately built by the Duke of Monteleone. From the cracks made on the banks and in the bed of the river by the earthquake, it was quite separated in one part, and the level on which the piers were placed having been variously altered, the bridge has taken an undulated form, and the rail on each side is curiously scolloped; but the parts that were separated having been joined again, it is now passable. The Duke's bridegman told me also, that at the moment of the earthquake, this great river was perfectly dry for some seconds, and then returned with violence, and overflowed; and that the bridge undulated in a most extraordinary manner. When I mention the earthquake in the plain, it must be always understood the first shock of the 5th of February, which was by far the most terrible, and was the one that did the whole mischief in the plain, without having given any previous notice. The town of Rosarno, with the Duke of Monteleone's palace there, was entirely ruined; but the walls remained about six feet high, and are now fitting up as barracks. The mortality here did not much exceed 200 out of near 3000. It had been remarked at Rosarno, and the same remark has been constantly repeated to me in every ruined town that I have visited, that the male dead were generally found under the ruins in the attitude of struggling against the danger; but that the female attitude was usually with hands clasped over their heads, as giving themselves up to despair, unless they had children near them; in which case they always were found clasping the children in their arms, or in some attitude which indicated their anxious care to protect them; a strong instance of the maternal tenderness of the sex! The only building that remained unhurt at Rosarno was a strong built town-goal, in which were three notorious villains, who would probably have lost their lives, had they been at liberty. After having dined in a barrack, the owner of which had lost five of his family by the earthquake, I proceeded to Laureana, often crossing the wide extended bed of the river Metauro.

[*To be continued*]

From the London Papers, Sept. 11.

AMERICA.

Philadelphia, July 30. At a special meeting of the 5th regiment of Delaware militia in Kent county, commanded by Colonel Benjamin Gibbs, the proclamation of the President of Congress, requesting that Honourably body to meet at Princetown, being read, and the whole transactions of the mutiny of the soldiers at Philadelphia being duly considered, it was unanimously resolved:

"That, duly impressed with a sense of the indignity offered to the supreme authority of the States, this meeting think it a duty they owe to themselves and the public, not only to profess their abhorrence of such conduct, but to declare to the world their affections for the fœderal government, and their stedfast purpose to support the dignity and authority of the United States in Congress assembled; and it is the opinion of this meeting, that every good citizen, who is concerned for the freedom and happiness of the state he resides in, ought to be ambitious to maintain the honour and dignity of Congress, as the grand bulwark of common liberty."

LONDON.

The following translation of a curious State Paper which has lately been issued from the Porte, shews the Turks watch the encroachments of their neighbours with a jealous eye; that they are not defective in vigilance and foresight; and that they know how to deduce the proper political inferences from history.

FIRMAN *from the* OTTOMAN PORTE.

IT is the Grand Signior's pleasure that no Christian vessel come to Suez, or trade from Juddah to Suez, openly or secretly. The sea of Suez was designed for the noble pilgrimage of Mecca: such as assist in giving a passage to Christian vessels, or connive at it, or use not their utmost endeavours to prevent it, are traitors to their religion, and to their Sovereign, and to all Mussulmen; and such as have the presumption to transgress will find their punishment both in this and the other world; and this express command is on account of the important affairs of state and of religion. Do as we command you, with fervour and zeal; let our royal mandate be thus pronounced, of which this is the tenor.

[Here follow the names of the Pachas and Governors to whom the Firman is addressed; an account of some English carrying on a clandestine trade in the sea of Suez, which as the Grand Signior holds contrary to his policy and religion, he forbids all Christian travellers to pass by Suez, on pain of confiscation and imprisonment. The orders of the Porte are then recited in these words:]

We have informed ourselves, from the wise men, and those who study history, and have heard what has passed in former times from the dark policy of the Christians, who will undergo all fatigues, travelling by sea and land; and they take drawings of the countries through which they pass, and keep them, that by help thereof they may make themselves masters of the kingdoms, as they have done in India and other places. Memorials have likewise come to us on the part of the Xerif of Mecca, the much honoured, representing that these Christians above-named, not contented with their traffic to India, have taken coffee and other merchandise from Yemen and carried it to Suez, to the great detriment of our port of Juddah.

Seeing therefore what has happened, and our royal indignation being excited, particularly when we consider the state of things in India, by means of the Christians, who for many years have undergone long voyages, and at first declaring themselves to be merchants, meaning no harm or treachery, deceived the Indians, who were simpletons, and did not understand their cunning and craft, and thus have taken their cities, and reduced them to slavery.

[Here the treacherous manner in which the Christians took Damascus and Jerusalem is mentioned, with a compliment to the Sultan Saladin, who destroyed them in great numbers. Their hatred to Mussulmen is also recapitulated, and the evil eye with which they look on Jerusalem.

The Firman then concludes as follows:

Our Royal Sovereignty is powerful, and this is our Royal Mandate:—When any Christian ships, and particularly the English, shall come to the port of Suez, imprison the captains, and all the people, since they are rebels and offenders both against their own Government and ours, according to the declaration of their Ambassador, and according to the answer sent from his Court; and they deserve imprisonment and confiscation of their effects, which let them find, and let no one endeavour to set them free.

Yesterday at noon, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, attended by Aldermen Crosby, Peckham, Clarke, Sainsbury, Kitchen, Gill, Sanderson, and the Sheriffs, Deputy Recorder, City Council, Remembrancer, and Town Clerk, and about 100 of the Common Council, went to St James's with their address to his Majesty on the safe delivery of the Queen, and the birth of another Princess, and also upon his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arriving at the age of twenty-one years.

The Duke of Portland, Lords North and Amherst, the Hon. Mr Fox, and several foreign Ambassidors, were about the Throne.

On Thursday next, the baptising of the young Princess is to be at St James's; and afterwards there will be a Court and Drawing-room once a fortnight, till the Royal family come from Windsor.

On Tuesday night arrived in town from Paris, David Hartley, Esq; with the Definitive Treaty with America.

The Dutch have not only been forced to give up Negapatnam to this country, but both the British and the French nation are to have a free navigation to their spice islands. This great and important monopoly, which they have carried on with so high a hand, they have been reduced to part with, and share it, not only with their generous enemy, but also with their insidious friend. Such is always the fate of mercenary cunning. Had they, as in honour and gratitude they were bound, accepted of the manly offer which Mr Fox made them sixteen months ago, they would have saved their territories, their trade, and and their character. They would have committed themselves to a noble foe, whose interest it was, as well as disposition, to save them from the effects of their weak and wicked connection with France; but they rejected the proffer with insolence, and they now feel the consequences of it.

This morning some dispatches were received from Sir Guy Carleton at New-York, which contain an account of all the troops having left that place, partly for the West-Indies and some for England.

The Quebec armed ship, with several transports from Quebec, is arrived at Portsmouth. Several merchant ships for London were ready for sailing when the above vessels left the river St Lawrence, and may therefore be looked for every day. The weather had been remarkably hot at Quebec; but the inhabitants remained healthy, and carried on an extensive trade, particularly to the West-India islands, though they expected the peace with America would very materially hurt their commerce.

An account is received from Paris, of an overland express being arrived there from India, on the 4th inst. It comes from Tranquebar, we understand, and is brought down as far as the latter end of April.; but there is no account whatever of any fresh operations either by land or sea in that part of the globe: Commodore Suffrein, with part of his fleet which were at Tranquebar, in February had assisted the Danes to repel an attempt of the Tanjourine forces to seize on that place. They staid a fortnight, and on the 3d of March sailed for Trincomale, to join the remainder of their squadron. *Eng. Chron.*

Letters from Philadelphia, dated July 26, say, "Wednesday the brig Olive Branch, Captain Cole, arrived here from Teneriffe. On his passage, the 28th ult. he spoke with the Fox packet, Captain Cort, from Bombay to London, with dispatches for the Court, who informed him that there had been two severe actions in the East-Indies, between Sir Edward Hughes and Monsieur Suffrein, in which both fleets had been greatly injured, but no ships lost on either side; that the French were in Trincomale Bay, and the English proceeded to Bombay, in expectation of being joined by Sir Richard Bickerton; that seven of the East-India Company's coasting ships had been captured, and eleven more blocked up in some port, (probably Trincomale, which afterwards surrendered to the French) and that the packet had been four months from India, and 29 days from St Helena, which was reckoned a very fine passage. Letters from India mention, that Admiral Hughes, not having met with Sir Richard Bickerton, when the monsoons came on and separated the fleet, sustained very considerable damages in addition to those received in the last rencontre. It was exceedingly unfortunate that Sir Richard Bickerton had not joined Admiral Hughes previous to the last action, otherwise there would have been a decided superiority over the French. Such has been the intense heat of the weather, that several persons have expired by its extreme oppression, and by drinking too freely of cold water. The Coroner's register contains the names of 30 persons who have died suddenly within a few days past." *Ibid.*

The ships which the East-India Company have taken up for this season are ordered to be a-float before Christmas, in order that they may sail as early as possible.

The East-India ships which are expected to sail in November, are to take out a variety of European articles of every kind, for the supply of their Asiatic settlements; four of the largest ships are to go out wholly laden with stores of different sorts; two for Bombay, one for Madras, and one for Bengal, where a supply is very much wanted, particularly in the cloathing branch.

The following are the East-Indiamen which sailed in March last from Spithead, and of whose arrival there are yet no accounts: they are supposed to have arrived on the Coast the latter end of July: Earl of Oxford, White; Atlas, Cooper; Lord Macartney, Hall; Kingston, Nutt; York, Blanchard; Halsewell, Pierce; Pigot, Morgan; Vansittart, Currie; True Briton, Bradley; Stormont, Rogers; Houghton, Monro; London, Hawes; Barwell, Carr; Lascelles, Wakefield; Walpole, Churchill; Fox, Blackburn; ———, Gamage; Earl of Sandwich, Dean; and Prince, Sharpe.

Five other ships sailed after them, making in all twenty-four sail which have left England this year.

There are upwards of 100 sail of ships now on their passage to England from Jamaica and the Leeward Islands, which sailed the first of August, and may be expected to arrive in the course of this month.

On the 31st of July a ship arrived at Philadelphia, commanded by one Dillon, with three hundred passengers on board, from Larne, in Ireland.

The Russian squadron from Cronstadt is certainly expected in the Downs the beginning of next month, as they are to leave the north before the frost sets in.

The Phœnix, a Bristol Guinea ship, overset on the coast of Africa, and 420 slaves, with 21 of the crew, were lost.

We hear from Ostend, that that port is already as much deserted as ever, notwithstanding its being declared a free port, all the trade having returned to its old channel, of which Amsterdam has recovered its full share.

The accounts from Derby respecting the distemper among the horned cattle, continue to be of the most alarming nature. Several gentlemen from that country on Tuesday inform us, that it rages with such violence as to infect and kill in the short space of seventeen hours. Above an hundred head have died, and the disorder is spreading wide through the country. One farmer, in carrying the skin of a cow, which died of the distemper, through a field where there were nine others, it infected them all, and they died within sixteen hours. And another farmer having brought a skin into a house where there were some calves, they all caught the distemper, and died of it. As yet there has no remedy been found to stop its fatal progress.

Last night during the eclipse, a body of light, equal and similar to the constellation called Saturn's Ring, was discovered round the moon. It was at first seen only with glasses, but was afterwards pretty visible with the naked eye. This is another phœnomenon for the curious and learned to speculate upon.

There is at this time in Exeter goal, a woman named Grace Hooper, who has been confined there forty four years for debt, upon a writ of the Ecclesiastical Courts called a writ *Excommunicatio Capiendo.*

Extract of a letter from Paris, Sept. 4.

"As Captain Warner, Secretary to our Ambassador at this court, set off yesterday evening at three o'clock from Versailles, with the Definitive Treaty, which had been just signed, it would be unnecessary for me to give you advice of the Treaty, as that gentleman, who carries it, will certainly arrive in London before my letter can reach Ostend. I am sorry that he does not carry with him the commercial treaty, which has been so long negociating with America; but I can assure you, in the very words of Dr Franklin to a friend of mine, that the commercial treaty *is vanished in smoke.* What were the grounds on which the difference turned between England and America, and which prevented the conclusion of the treaty, is not easy to discover; but some of them at least may be ascertained, though the British ministers may not perhaps be very ready to avow them. Early in the negociation, Dr Franklin asked Mr Hartley, if any mention was made of *Iceland* in his instructions; and if he had any power to name, and specifically include, that kingdom in the treaty? Mr Hartley did not seem prepared for such a question; he answered it, however, in the *negative.* Dr Franklin upon this observed, that as Ireland was now avowedly an independent kingdom, it might hereafter be made a question, how far she could be understood to be included, without being named, in a treaty entered into by Great-Britain; The Portugal business, he said, showed the necessity of naming Ireland in the articles, in order to remove all grounds for disputing hereafter, either on the part of England or of America, how far Ireland could be bound by the act of a British ministry, or whether she could be bound at all by it; he was therefore of opinion, that Mr Hartley should write to his court for instructions on this head. Whether the English commissioner did so or not, you can learn better at home than from me; but certain it is, that Mr Hartley never after mentioned one word upon the subject of Ireland to the American Minister; so that it is fair to conclude, either that he did not write a word about the business to his court, which is excessively improbable, or that the cabinet of St James's do not like the idea, and refused to comply with the Doctor's requisition.

"The experiments of globes, which I described to you in a former letter, have become so frequent, and are likely to become so much more so, that government have thought proper to put people on their guard, lest at the appearance of numberless floating globes in the air, resembling full moons obscured by clouds, they should be alarmed or frightened out of their senses. Monsieur Mongolfier, the original inventor of these globes, sent an immense one, more than 100 feet in circumference, into the air; and by advices from Italy, it has been found, that it fell in that country, after having traversed the great extent of region that lies between Italy and the Vivarais, where Mr Mongolfier lives.

"To what end this discovery may tend cannot even be guessed at as yet; but it is certain that two criminals, condemned to be broke upon the wheel, have petitioned to be sent up in some kind of cage to be fastened to a globe, on condition that if they get down alive they should have their pardon. Their request, however, has not been complied with; but it is in agitation to send up some quadrupedes in a cage fixed to the globe; and if it should be found that they can live in air, then some convict will be sent aloft, who may make such discoveries as will enable ingenious mechanicks to build men of war, calculated to sail through seas of æther, and treat the world with sights of æthereal combats."

PRICE OF STOCKS, Sept. 11.

Bank Stock, shut.	3 per cent. Old Ann. —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, shut.	Ditto New Ann. 62¾ a 61¼.
3 per cent. con. 63¼ a ¼ a 62¾ a 63.	Ditto 1751, —
	Exch. Bills, 12 dise.
3 per cent. red. shut.	Navy Bills, 11½ dise.
3 per cent. 1726, —	3 per cent. Scrip. 64¾ a ¾.
Long Ann. 19 1-16th a 19.	4 per cent. Scrip. 83.
Short Ann. 1778, 13 7-16ths a ½.	Light Long. Ann. 19¾.
India Stock, 142½.	Omnium, —
3 per cent. Ann. —	Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 5 s. 6 d. a 5 s.
India Bonds, 20 dise.	
South Sea Stock, —	

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, Sept. 8.

Wheat, 36 s. a 53 s.	Beans, 30 s. a 37 s.
Barley, 24 s. a 30 s.	Tick Beans, 30 s. a 35 s.
Rye, 19 s. a 21 s.	Tares, 24 s. a 28 s.
Oats, 16 s. a 24 s.	Rape Seed, —
Pale Malt, 39 s. a 44 s.	Per Sack.
Amber ditto, 40 s. a 45 s.	Fine Flour, 39 s. a 40 s.
Peafe, 28 s. a 30 s.	Second Sort, 35 s. a 36 s.
Hog ditto, 27 s. a 29 s.	Third Sort, 25 s. a 28 s.

WIND AT DEAL.
Sept. 10. S. W.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Sept. 11.

"The melancholy catastrophes of Colonel Thomas and Captain Riddell have determined a great personage to exert himself, if possible, to put an end to the Gothic and truly barbarous practice of duelling.

"Colonel Gordon, it is said, has gone to France, in order to avoid any disagreeable consequences that might ensue the late unhappy duel, until he is in a perfect state of health, by the recovery of his wound, to meet them.

"It is no less strange than true, that a single duel has not accompanied any of the elections in Ireland. The most attentive politeness has been observed throughout. Knowing the fatal consequences that might follow another conduct, and relying upon the general principle so properly laid down, that the man who possesses not *constitutional*, may perhaps acquire *artificial* courage; the people in that country have established so complete a system of politeness, that it has furnished the advocates for duelling with an argument, that, instead of being depressed, it ought to be encouraged.

"The Dutch have been most completely punished. They have so tasted of Gallic perfidy in the late negociation, that it is thought they will more firmly attach themselves to that generous country to which they owe, upon more occasions than one, their very existence.

"It is asserted, on the most respectable authority, that something remains to be done *finally* to accomplish the *definitive* business with America.

"Among the other propositions to be brought forward by Sir Edward Newenham in the Irish Parliament, there is one of all others that will be most perfectly embarrassing to Administration, and that is, the abolition of the offices of Master of the Rolls, enjoyed by Mr Rigby, worth 6000 l. a year, merely *sinecure*; Clerk of the Pells, 4000 l. &c. &c. and every other office of a *sinecure* description upon the Irish establishment.—The above may be relied on.

"All the late pensions on the Irish establishment are to be proposed, on the meeting of that Parliament, as fair subjects for abolition.

"Parliament, at the end of the present prorogation, will meet, without a further one, for the dispatch of public business.

"Opposition will open the ensuing parliamentary campaign, with a motion of the Duke of Richmond's respecting Lord North, and one of Mr Rolle's respecting Mr Burke's conduct in the affair of Powell and Bambridge.

"By the next ships which are returning from China, it will in all likelihood be ascertained what degree of credit is to be given to the reports of the earthquake, accompanied with such mighty ruin, in the island of Formosa.

"Of the five ships belonging to the East India Company, lately heard of at St Helena, in their passage home, three of them came from the China voyage. Of course, that useful article tea will be rather cheaper in the market.

"The consumers of all foreign wines, but especially those imported from Spain, should certainly delay a little to lay in any stock; as now, on the re-establishment of peace, the price of wines must soon be lowered at least 20 per cent.

"Administration, very much to their praise, have already begun to turn their attention to that grand object, the expiring treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Russia. The date of this treaty was in 1762 to 1783.

"Nothing could be better timed, than the present payment of navy bills; and if Ministers are able to accomplish what they wish, there will be two more payments made before Christmas next.

"The public circumstances, as they effect the money market, are altering very much for the better;—the present payment of navy and victualling bills, flings a million into the market. The next payment will more than double that sum. Early in October the Michaelmas dividends will be paid on the 3 per cent. reduced; the 4 per cent. short ann. India ann. South Sea, and Bank stock.—Soon after the Lottery will fling more cash into circulation. And most of all yet remains to be reckoned, from foreign buyers into our funds, in consequence of the peace.

"However strange it may sound, it is absolutely a fact, that the American Bank is actually in the punctual payment of dividends due to Lady-day last.

The University of St Andrews have been pleased to confer the degree of Doctor in Divinity on the Rev. Mr James Crombie, minister of the gospel in Belfast, in the kingdom of Ireland.

Last week, the 2d battalion of the 73d regiment of foot, Lord M'Leod's, passed through Newcastle on their route to Berwick, where they are to be disembodied.

In a hard gale of wind on Saturday se'ennight in the afternoon, a keel loaded with coals run foul of a Dutch vessel in the harbour at Shields, and sunk directly, the keelmen narrowly escaped.

Saturday morning arrived in Leith Roads, the Sea-Lock packet of Carron, William Simson, master, from George Town, in South Carolina, laden with rice, tar, pitch, indigo, tobacco, and deer-skins. She sailed from George Town on the 15th of July, and is the first vessel in the Frith from America, since their independence.

The public having been, for some time, amused with vague assertions, that peace would be proclaimed the very next day, and that the Definitive Treaties between the late Belligerent Powers would be submitted, without delay, to the curiosity of merchants, stock-jobbers, and politicans; a correspondent thinks it proper to inform, or remind our readers, that the formalities, and indeed the necessary caution of States and Princes, do not keep pace with the ardour of popular impatience. The Definitive Treaty of peace of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, was signed by the British, French, and Dutch Plenipotentiaries, on the 7th of October: the Plenipotentiaries of his Catholic Majesty acceded to this treaty on the 9th of October; those of the Empress Queen of Hungary on the 12th; the Modenese Minister on the 14th; and the Sardinian and Genoese Plenipotentiaries on the 17th. The ratifications of the Definitive Treaty were exchanged in conformity to the article for that purpose. In pursuance of this step, prisoners were exchanged by the parties concerned, and the places taken on all sides were restored. These things being accomplished, in the space of THREE MONTHS, the peace was proclaimed on the first of February, 1749, at Paris; on the second of February at London; and about the same time at Vienna, Madrid, and the Hague.—It is evident, indeed, to common sense, that the proclamation of peace should always be preceded by the evacuation of places, and the restitution of prisoners.

A correspondent, who is most cordially gratified with each obtained œconomy in the public expenditure, would be glad to know what is the amount of the annual savings effected by the abolition of all our court and military establishments in America.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Sept. 9.

"That a Parliamentary reform is highly essential to the freedom of Ireland, the extravagant price for which a seat sells plainly evinces:—Last week one gentleman gave a sum of two thousand three hundred pounds, to be returned as Member for a Borough—It is impossible to suppose, when every estated gentleman finds his tenants unable to pay their rents, that any man would lay out such an enormous sum for the honour of sitting in Parliament, and with a pure intention of doing his country service? Does it not rather appear, that this mode is considered a beneficial manner of putting out money at interest, and that persons, who buy the votes of their constituents, will be ready to sell their liberties, whenever a sufficient price is offered.

"By the constitution of the Volunteer army of Leinster, their Secretary is empowered to convene a general meeting of Delegates upon the requisition of any three corps, and at all public meetings the Delegates to appear in the proper uniform of their respective corps, and each corps to have but one voice in the Assembly. The meeting intended for the 9th of October will be the most numerous that ever appeared in this province; the subject of their discussion the most important; and from the deliberative wisdom and virtue of the Delegates, the happiest consequences may be presaged to result to the people at large from their proceedings.

"The Leinster Delegates are first to meet at the Royal Exchange to choose a Chairman, and thence proceed in a body to Guildhall in the Tholsel, where the Volunteer corps of this city are to line the streets, and pay them all due military honours.

"The Knights of Tara are forming themselves into a corps of Horse, which, from the elegance of their appearance, and the respectability of its Members, will far exceed any thing which has hitherto appeared in that line in this kingdom; their uniform to be light blue, richly embroidered with silver, and ornamented with spangles, a pair of epaulets equally splendid, and silver laced hats. We hear they have elected Lord Arran for their Colonel, Mr Wilson, (late a Captain in the army) Lieutenant Colonel, and Counsellor Anthony King, Major. It is expected they will be able to make their appearance, fully accoutred, along with the Volunteer corps, on the 4th of November next.

"The wind has been strong at west with rain, for some days past, but on Saturday it blew a perfect hurricane. Two vessels, supposed to be coasters, were seen in harbour in distress, and not a yard of canvass standing; they were shortly out of sight, driving to the eastward. We are afraid our next advices from Wales will bring us melancholy accounts of the damage done on that coast.

"A boat was overset in Poolbeg on Saturday last, by which four people, who were going on board an outward-bound vessel lying there, and one of the boatmen, were lost; the other being a good swimmer reached the Piles, and thereby saved his own life.

"There are at this time more foreigners, travellers, merchants and settlers in this city, than at any one time since the revolution of 1688; all of whom are full of admiration at beholding a phenomenon incredible in foreign countries, and unexampled in the history of mankind.—A nation in arms, not commissioned by his sovereign, yet loyal to his person and government, with power to overturn its constitution, yet exerting that power only to establish that constitution on a firmer basis.

"The Lord Templetown, Captain M'Tire, sailed from Larne the 28th of August for Philadelphia, with 200 emigrants, and a quantity of linen cloth."

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

HISTORY *of* JOSEPH: *A Poem. In* 2 *vols.* 12mo.
Translated from the French of M. Bitaubé.

WHILST so many trifling, and worse than trifling productions, under the names of Novel and Romance, offer themselves to gratify the desire of amusement, the friends of religion and virtue must be happy to find, that some addition is now and then made to the number of those works of entertainment, which are calculated to improve, as well as to engage, the heart. The translation of JOSEPH, lately published, deserves to be regarded as a valuable acquisition. As a beautiful Poem, it will please the reader of taste; as an interesting story, it will gratify those who seek for amusement; and as a work of the most amiable moral tendency, it will strengthen the principles of piety and virtue in the mind, and procure the approbation of such as wish to derive some real and permanent advantage from the entertainments of a vacant hour. The sacred history places the fortunes and the character of the young man, whom Mons. Bitaubé has made the hero of his poem, in the most engaging light. No reader, possessed of any sensibility, can peruse the story, without feeling himself deeply interested. The event of it has the happiest effect upon the mind, leading to the most worthy sentiments of divine Providence, and pointing out the wisdom of a virtuous conduct. The author of this work, regarding this subject as a proper foundation for an epic poem, has studied to reduce it to that form which the rules of just criticism have prescribed; and has employed very successfully his powers of invention to encrease the number of personages, and to diversify the scenes of action. The variety of his characters, and the distinguishing features by which they are marked, prove him to be a moral painter of a superior rank: and the striking descriptions of nature, which he frequently introduces, shew that he possesses, to a high degree, that taste of the beautiful and sublime, which is one of the principal qualifications of a poet.

The translator appears to have done great justice to his original: the language is flowing and easy; and the spirit of the author admirably preserved.

Perhaps I may be induced, from the pleasure I have had in perusing this work, to give a more particular account of it. At present, I shall select two passages as a specimen of the author's manner. The first is an instance of his descriptive powers. It introduces the beautiful episode in the eighth book, in which Benjamin recounts to Joseph the events that had befallen his father and brethren from the time of his being sold into captivity. "They seat themselves on a rising ground; every thing around them is in concord with the sorrowful theme. Nature, spoiled of her charms, seems to mourn; the lofty cedars, stripped of their foliage, obscure the heavens with their black and motionless boughs; and the splendour of the moon is veiled by the dusky clouds. Joseph listens, and while the stars roll in silence, Benjamin begins."—The other is an instance of the pathetic, the speech of Reuben to Joseph when he proposed to detain Benjamin. "I implore thee" said he, "in the name of a father, still more venerable by his misfortunes than his years.—In committing to my care this last pledge of his love, he said: "Tell that powerful man of my misfortunes; tell him "that I have lost a son, for whom my tears still flow; a son, "of whom Benjamin is the lively image, and whose place he "fills in my breast. If he shall deprive me of him, in spite of "my great hairs, I will go myself into Egypt, and he shall see "me expire at his feet." "Ah! had you been witness of his sighs and his tears, when forced to part with that beloved son! Had you heard the wailing of the disconsolate Selima, who beholds in him the image of a spouse she has lost, you could not have resisted such a moving scene! And will you tear from us this brother?—Are we not sufficiently wretched in having lost Joseph?—Barbarians tore him from his father's house—Heaven knows the sincerity of our regret; we would restore him to Jacob at the price of our blood!—Perhaps he is a slave! Must Benjamin share his fate?—Shall I speak of myself?—I am surety for this son, who is so dear to his father; if I do not restore him to the arms of the old man, I have rendered myself obnoxious to his curse. I have a spouse whom I love; I have children whose advancing years I mark with joy; and Jacob, who is sinking into the grave, will require the hand of the eldest of my sons to close his eyes! But tear me from my spouse, from my children, and from my father, and detain me here a slave in the room of Benjamin. I cannot support the malediction of Jacob! If thou hast a father—if thou knowest the ties of brotherly love!—Your tears flow, and I see in your looks that humane sensibility which marks your character."

ARRIVED AT *LEITH*, Sept. 11.—Eagle, Pearson, from Hull, with bark and wood; John, Sheriff, from Methell, with grain.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF DALKEITH.

Dalkeith, Aug. 15. 1783.

THIS day, the Grammar School of this parish was examined, in presence of several Ministers of the Presbytery of Dalkeith, and other Gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood, when the boys in their respective classes gave such eminent proofs of their proficiency, as did the greatest honour to the abilities and fidelity of Mr Alexander Christison, the Rector of the school. In justice to Mr Christison, therefore, those who were present at the examination, unanimously agreed to give this public testimony, That in their opinion, he is highly worthy of encouragement in his profession. This advertisement is, at the desire of the Meeting, subscribed by

HENRY GRIEVE, Minister.

BARLEY AND OATS.

TO be SOLD by public roup at Dunbar, upon Saturday the 20th of September current, Twenty-four bolls of BARLEY, and One Hundred and Sixteen bolls OATS, for behoof of the underwriters.

The victual will be seen by applying at the house of Messrs C. and R. Fall, Dunbar.

ALL Persons having any Claims or Demands upon the Estate of Mr ALEXANDER GRANT, late Sheriff-clerk of Inverness, are requested to send in accompts of the same to Mrs Grant, at Stonyfield, near Inverness, as soon as possible, in order that measures may be taken for their settlement.

Stonyfield, 11th September 1783.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

UPON the application of JOHN THOM, Merchant and Victualler in Glasgow, with concurrence of James and Andrew Todd, & Co. merchants in Borrowstounness, one of his creditors; the Lord Henderland, Ordinary, officiating on the bills, on the 15th current, sequestrated the whole real and personal estate of the said John Thom wherever situated; and appointed his creditors to meet at Glasgow, within the house of Peter Mackinlay vintner there, upon Tuesday the 23d September current, at twelve o'clock noon, to name an interim factor upon the said sequestrated estate, in terms of the late statute; and granted warrant and commission to Mr John Shiels, sheriff-substitute of Lanarkshire, to attend the said meeting of creditors, and receive their grounds of debt, with the oaths required by the statute thereon, and to sign the minutes of the meeting, along with the preses to be chosen by the creditors; and ordained him to transmit the original minutes, signed as aforesaid, with the acceptance of the factor to be chosen at the meeting, thereto subjoined, to the clerk to the sequestration, to be kept among the records of the Court, for the benefit of all concerned.

This notice is therefore given to the creditors of the said John Thom, in terms of the statute.

ARRIVED at GREENOCK, Sept. 12. Nelly, Morison, from Dumfries, with meal; two buffes, from the Highlands, with herrings.
SAILED, Sept. 12. Elisabeth, Blair, for Dublin, with sugar; Peggy, Watson, for ditto, with sugar, &c.

TO BE SOLD,
A CAPITAL ENGLISH BRED HUNTER,

full fifteen and a half hands high, rising eight, warranted sound, and free from blemish; able to carry fourteen stone after any pack of foxhunters in Britain. Is in order for immediate hunting. His price is seventy guineas.

He is at present near Ayr, and may at any time be put to trial before purchase.

For further particulars, apply to Mr Dunn at his Hotel in the New Town, or to Mr Cathcart at the Queen's Head in Ayr.

PORK AND BEEF.

TO be SOLD by public auction, at Cork, on the third of October next,

2000 Barrels of PORK,
3500 Barrels of BEEF,

Each barrel having four iron hoops, and the whole now lying in his Majesty's Army Victualling Stores at Cork.

To be sold 50 barrels in a lot; and, as a deposit of 2 s. 6 d. each barrel is to be made by the purchasers, all persons attending the sale are to take notice, and come prepared accordingly. And unless the provisions so purchased shall be paid for and taken away by the end of two months after the sale, the deposit shall be forfeited.

These provisions will be put up and sold for British Sterling money, and to be paid for in good and satisfactory bills upon London, at three months after date, or in ready money, at the current course of Exchange upon the day of payment.

Any further particulars may be had of his Majesty's agent victualler at Cork, or of Mr Baring in Mincing Lane, London.

STATE LOTTERY, 1783.

THE TICKETS are sold and divided into Halves, Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenths, by

HAZARD and CO. Stock-Brokers,
At their STATE LOTTERY OFFICE, No. 93, under the Royal Exchange, London,
And no where else on their account.

Correct numerical and register books are kept, and Tickets and Shares registered at Sixpence per number.

THE SCHEME.

No. of Prizes.		Value of each.		Total Value.
2	of	L. 20,000	is	L. 40,000
2	—	10,000	—	20,000
3	—	5,000	—	15,000
8	—	2,000	—	16,000
16	—	1,000	—	16,000
30	—	500	—	15,000
150	—	100	—	15,000
300	—	50	—	15,000
15,525	—	20	—	310,500
16,036 Prizes,				L. 462,500
First drawn ticket for the first twelve days, 500 l. each,				6,000
Ditto the 15th day				1,000
Ditto the 19th day				1,500
Ditto the 22d day				2,000
Ditto the 25th day				3,000
Ditto the 28th day				3,000
The last drawn ticket				1,000
31,964 Blanks				
48,000 Tickets,				L. 480,000

PRESENT PRICE OF SHARES.

Half,	L. 7	18 0	Eighth,	L. 2	1 0
Fourth,	4	0 0	Sixteenth,	1	1 0

Not two blanks to a prize.—The prizes to be paid without deduction.

☞ All shares sold at this office will be stamped agreeable to act of Parliament, and also with the Crown, and round it HAZARD'S LOTTERY OFFICE.

Money for the prizes will be paid at this office as soon as drawn.

Letters (post paid) duly answered, and schemes *gratis*.

Begins drawing the 17th of November

N. B. Agreeable to act of Parliament, no business in the Lottery transacted before eight o'clock in the morning, nor after eight o'clock in the evening.

Bank, India, and South Sea Stocks, with their several Annuities, India Bonds, Navy and Victualling Bills, and all kind of Government Securities bought and sold by commission.

*** No bills can be taken unless at sight or short date.

For the TEETH and GUMS.

JACOB HEMET, Dentist to her Majesty and the Princess Amelia, begs leave to recommend to the Public his ESSENCE of PEARL and PEARL DENTRIFICE, which are greatly superior, not only in efficacy and safety, but also in elegance, to any other thing yet discovered; particularly, they will render the teeth beautifully white without impairing the enamel, preserve them even to old age, fasten such as are loose, keep those which are already decayed from becoming worse, perfectly cure the scurvy, with all other complaints to which the teeth and gums are liable.

They likewise render the breath delicately sweet, and those persons who constantly use them will never be liable to the tooth-ach. In confirmation of the above, Mr Hemet appeals to the Nobility and Gentry in general, most of whom have used this essence and dentrifice for several years.

Sold wholesale and retail by Bayley and Lowe, perfumers in Cockspur street, Charing Cross, London,—and by Husband, Elder and Co. facing the Tron Church, Edinburgh ——Price 2 s. 6 d. each.

To be SOLD by public roup, in Whole or in Lots as purchasers shall incline,

THE Lands of MOSSHALL, LATCHBRAE,

and REDHUEGH, consisting of about 200 English acres, most agreeably situated upon both sides of the great road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, and parish of Whitburn.

LOT I.—The Lands of Mosshall, consisting of about 60 Scots acres. Upon this lot is a neat mansion-house of six fire rooms, garden and offices, with a considerable quantity of barren planting, all inclosed and subdivided by thriving hedges, which are mostly fencible, at a proper distance from the high road, the 19th mile-stone at the foot of the entry. As this lot is all in the proprietor's possession, a purchaser may have immediate access.

LOT II.—The Lands and Farm of Latchbrae, with the Public House at Blackburne Bridge, consisting of about 70 Scots acres, 20 of which are under lease at 15 s. per acre, the rest at present in grass.

LOT III.—The Farm of Redheugh, consisting of about 32 Scots acres, under a lease to John Fulton at 18 l. 10 s. rent yearly.

This estate is all inclosed and subdivided with hedge and ditch, in the neighbourhood of lime and coal, and, when last set, yielded about 108l. Sterling rent.

The purchaser or purchasers may retain a considerable part of the price if they chuse, upon granting security upon the lands.

James Faichney at Mosshall will show the house and lands.

Any person or persons wanting to purchase the whole or a part by private bargain, may apply to Mr Middleton at Leith, the proprietor, or Robert Auld writer, New Stairs, Edinburgh.

The day of roup will be mentioned in a future advertisement.

SALE OF LANDS IN CLACKMANNAN SHIRE,
Very fit for the Distillery Business.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the house of James Wingate vintner in Stirling, upon Friday the 26th September 1783, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon, by the Trustee for the creditors of James Guild of Myretoun, the proprietor, and that in whole or in parcels, as purchasers shall incline, and to be entered to at Martinmas next,

The Lands and Estates of MYRETOUN and BALQUHARN,

comprehending the Farms of Dams and Dolls; and also, all right which the said James Guild had to the feu-duties and superiorities of Kirktoun of Tullibody, lying in the parish of Logie, and county of Clackmannan.

These lands of Myretoun and Balquharn, on which there is a considerable oak wood, almost ready for cutting, have been for these many years in the natural possession of the aforesaid James Guild and his sons, are in excellent order, and most delightfully situated, partly upon and partly at the foot of the Ochill Hills, lying about four miles east of Stirling, two miles north of Alloa, and one mile north from Cambus, where there are good harbours for ships of considerable burden. The lands are bounded in part by the links of the water of Devon, where there is plenty of trout, on the south, stretching backward over the Ochill Hills, nearly to Sheriff Muir, about four miles in length, and one and a half in breadth; the country around, as well as the lands themselves abounding with all sorts of game.

As the lands are presently laid out, they consist of four different divisions, viz. Myretoun, Balquharn, Dams and Dolls, on each of which, particularly on Myretoun, there is an exceeding good mansion house two stories high, covered with slate, and well finished, with proper offices, all in good condition; and there are four large and capacious barns, conveniently situated on the lands, besides a dove-cote, and a large garden and orchard, of near four acres, on the division of Myretoun.

On each of the divisions of Balquharn and Dolls, were lately erected, at very great expence, a large Distillery, with proper accommodations for that business, and particularly mills for manufacturing both malt and meal, with large byre and swine houses, capable of maintaining a great number of cattle; and the mills, as well as the still-houses, are abundantly supplied with good water.

The lands of Balquharn hold of the Crown, and are about 200l. of valuation; and the lands of Myretoun hold of a subject superior for a trifling feu-duty of one penny Scots yearly; the entry of each heir and singular successor being taxed to one shilling Sterling, and the teinds are valued, and almost exhausted by ten bolls of meal paid to the minister, with a trifle of vicarage.

On the whole Lands there are about 200 acres very fine kerse ground, all inclosed and subdivided into about twenty-five regular inclosures, well watered, and from 8 to 12 acres each, and about 50 acres of arable dry field land, the crofting of which, being about 20 acres, is valuable, besides a large tract of excellent pasture ground, fit both for sheep and other cattle, and capable of much improvement, at a small expence., on the face of the hill, the proprietor's attention having hitherto been bestowed on the low ground; and if the whole lands and distilleries were now to be let for a term of years, it is expected they might fetch about 550l. Sterling of yearly rent.

The Lands will be shown by John Alexander, senior, at Menstrie, James Duncanson, jun. of Sheriffmuir-lands, James Hall at Nether Balquharn, or John M'Nab at Myreton.

The articles of roup and progress of writs will be the seen in the hands of James Wright writer in Stirling, and copies of the inventory and articles will be seen in the hands of Mr Stephen Maxwell merchant in Glasgow, and Robert Jamieson writer to the signet Edinburgh; and it is requested that the Creditors of the said James Guild will call upon the said James Wright, and sign the deed of accession to the trust right as soon as possible.

Judicial Sale—by Adjournment.

TO be SOLD, by roup, by authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house, on Wednesday the 26th November next, between the hours of four and six in the afternoon,

The Following Heritable SUBJECTS, belonging to Peter Johnston of Carnsalloch for himself, and as representing Alexander Johnston his father, in the three following Lotts:

LOT I. The Lands and Barony of CARNSALLOCH, comprehending the sundry tenements, farms, feu-duties and others therein described, with an elegant mansion house, office-houses, gardens, inclosures, and policy thereto belonging, and certain other parcels of land, all lying in the county of Dumfries, valued at twenty years purchase of the neat rent, after all deductions, and amounting the upset-price at said valuation to 16,743 l. 18 s. 10 d. 6-12ths Sterling money. No value is put upon the house and offices.

LOT II. The Barony of CARSLUITH, comprehending the farms and others therein described, lying in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, is valued at twenty-one years purchase of the neat rent after all deductions, amounting the upset-price to 4576 l. 16 s. 4 d. 6-12ths Sterling.

The subjects in both these Lots are holden of the Crown blench. The proprietor hath right to the teinds of the first lot; and the teinds of the second lot, being Bishop's teinds, are deducted from the gross rent, as usual in like cases.

The baronies of Carnsalloch and Carsluith do each of them entitle the proprietor to a vote in the election of a member of Parliament.

LOT III. A Decreet of Adjudication, at the instance of the said Alexander Johnston and others, against John Maclean of Lochbuie, dated 16th July 1773, adjudging his lands and estate for payment of two considerable accumulate sums and annualrents; but the same being valued at 80 per cent. of the principal sum and annualrents, the upset price, after deduction of all partial payments, amounts, at said valuation, to 3120 l. Sterling.

The conditions of sale are in the office of Mr Alexander Ross deputy-clerk of session, who, or Mr Samuel Mitchelson, senior, writer to the signet, will inform as to all particulars.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 26th of November next, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the time,

The Lands of ASSERY and BRAULBINE,

Mill and Pertinents, which belonged to John and Robert Sinclairs late of Assery, lying in the parishes of Keay and Halkirk, and shire of Caithness.

LOT I. The Yearly Rent of BRAULBINE, in money, victual, casualities, &c. is proven to be worth in Sterling L. 76 4 6 4-12ths
From which is deduced, for teinds, which are Bishop's teinds, now belonging to the Crown, and not saleable, 15 4 10 10-12ths
Rent of the Lands of Braulbine, 60 19 7 6-12ths
These Lands hold feu of John Sinclair of Ulbster, Esq; for payment of a yearly feu-duty of 1 l. 13 s. 4 d. Sterling, which, with 10 s. 4 d. 9-12ths of schoolmaster's salary being deduced, leaves of free rent, 58 15 10 1-12th
And the Lords having valued these lands at twenty-one years purchase, the upset-price of Braulbine is 1234 l. 13 s. 9 d. 9-12ths.

LOT II. The Proven Rent of the Lands of ASSERY and teinds is 43 l.
They hold feu of Mr Sinclair of Ulbster, for payment of a yearly feu-duty of 1 s. 8 d. Sterling, pay of ministers stipend, 1 l. 5 s. 6 d. 9-12ths, and of schoolmaster's salary 1 s. 7 d. 4-12ths; so that the free yearly rent is, 41 11 1 4-12ths
And, as the Lords have valued these lands at twenty-one years purchase, the upset-price is 872 14 4 5-12ths

The articles of roup and title-deeds are to be seen in the hands of Mr Thomas Bruce depute clerk of Session, or Charles Mackenzie writer in Edinburgh.

BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS,

THERE is to be exposed to public roup and sale, at the Custom-house of DUNBAR, upon Friday the 19th September current, between the hours of the twelve and one o'clock noon,

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION,

135 Galls. GENEVA, and 17 Galls. BRANDY.

A Farm in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh.
TO LET.

TO be LET for such term of years as shall be agreed on, and entered to at the separation of the present crop,

The FARM of UPPER BRAID, lying within two English miles of Edinburgh, upon the Linton road. It consists of above sixty Scots acres of good arable land, and above 200 acres of excellent sheep pasture. The tenant may have the whole, or any part of the present stock and crop he chuses, at a fair valuation. This possession, from its vicinity to Edinburgh, would answer well not only for a farmer, but also for a grazier and butcher; the proprietor being satisfied to inclose and subdivide it on reasonable terms. There is a very good mansion-house on the farm, covered with blue slate, most agreeably situated; and the offices are to be repaired or rebuilt to the tenant's taste.

Any person whom this may suit, will please transmit their proposals to Mr Gordon at Braid, betwixt and the 20th September curt.

ROUP OF LANDS IN BERWICKSHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 1st day of October 1783, betwixt the hours of five and six in the afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of COCKBURN, and Lands of WESTER WINSHIELL, adjoining thereto, with the Tiends and Pertinents, lying in the parish of Dunse and shire of Berwick.

The estate is of great extent, both of arable land and pasture grounds. The arable land is a good soil, and fine dry situation, capable of great improvement, and fit for the culture of turnip, clover, &c. and the pasturage is known to be among the best and soundest sheep grounds in the country. From a survey, the contents of the different farms are, in English measure,

			Acres.
Cockburn Mains——	Infield		72
	Outfield, arable, and green pasture,		479
	Green braes & rocky grounds,		52
	Black muir,		608
			1211
Bush & Colderooks—	Arable,		222
	Black muir,		25
			247
Oatly-Cleugh——	Arable,		179
	Black muir,		316
			495
Mill-lands——	Arable and haughing grounds,		53
Wester Winshiell,—	Arable,		190
	Muir and benty grounds,		412
			602
	Total,		2610

The leases of the whole estate are nearly out, and that of Cockburn Mains, the principle farm, expired as to the pasturage, at Whitsunday last, and as to the arable lands ends with the present crop; so that a purchaser might enter to this extensive farm immediately, and, by the present tack, is entitled to the straw, chaff, and fodder, of the sowing upon the best infield ground, of 50 bolls oats 6 bolls bear, 2 bolls pease, and 1 firlot of rye.

There is no mansion-house upon this estate, but there is a delightful situation for a house near the present farm-steading on the Mains, where a family-seat was formerly situated, commanding an extensive prospect over great part of Berwickshire, with a garden and well-stocked pigeon-house, and an oak-wood of some extent on the banks of the Whitater, and some natural wood on other parts of the estate.

On the division of Dunse commonty, which is now near finished, a considerable share of it will be allocated to the lands of Wester Winshiell.

There are favourable appearances of copper mines in this estate, the veins having been discovered and wrought in an adjoining estate.

The whole lands and estate hold blench of the Crown, and are valued in the cess-books at 988l. 16s. Scots; and the lands of Wester Winshiell, being a forty shilling land of old extent, and separately valued at 146l. 12s. 3d. Scots, the whole affords three clear freehold qualifications in the county of Berwick.

For further particulars apply to George Jeffrey writer in Edinburgh, who will show a plan and survey of the estate, with the rental, tacks, &c. in whose hands also may be seen the title-deeds, which are perfectly clear, and to whom any propofals for a private bargain may be addressed betwixt and the day of roup.

JUDICIAL SALE
Of the ESTATE of CRAIGIE.
BY ADJOURNMENT,—AND PRICES REDUCED.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, under authority of the Court of Session, in the Session-house at Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 26th day of November next, betwixt four and six o'clock afternoon, before the Lord on the bills,

THE PARCELS FOLLOWING OF THE ESTATE OF CRAIGIE, formerly advertised, which belonged to Sir Thomas Wallace Dunlop, of Craigie, Baronet, lying in the county of Ayr, viz.

PARCEL I.

The Freehold Lands and Barony of CRAIGIE, and teinds thereof, with the Lands of BYREHILLS, in the parish of Symington. The proven free rent thereof being 784 l. 12 s. 8 d. 3-12ths Sterling; and the upset-price now reduced to 19,490 l. Sterling. The other particulars the same as formerly advertised.

PARCEL V.

The Freehold Lands of BARNWELL, with certain free and blench duties added thereto, lying in the parish of Craigie; the proven free rent whereof is 139 l. 3 s. 3 d. 3-12ths Sterling; and the upset-price now reduced to 3419 Sterling. The other particulars the same as formerly.

PARCEL VII.

The Property Lands of WHITEHILLS in the parish of Ayr. The proven free rent, after defalcation of one fifth, in respect the proprietor has not right to the teinds, is 44 l.; and the upset-price of the lands, and of the privilege of purchasing the teinds is now reduced to 2107 l. 13 s. 4 d.

ITEM, In a separate lot, The Great LODGING and Garden in Milvennal of Ayr; the free rent whereof is proved to be 14 l. 13 s. 3 d. 4-12ths, and the upset-price is 324 l. Sterling. The other particulars of Parcel VII. the same as formerly advertised.

PARCEL IX.

The SALMON and other FISHINGS on the river of Ayr, proven to be worth of yearly rent 100 l. Sterling; and the upset-price is now reduced to 1440 l.

And, in a separate Lot, The HOUSES and YARDS at Bridgend of Ayr, of proven yearly rent, 2 l. 10 s.; the upset-price whereof is reduced to thirteen years purchase, and the feu-duties of Newton and Wallacetown of 68 l. 15 s. proven free rent; the upset-price whereof is reduced to twenty-eight years purchase; agreeable whereunto these last subjects will be set up together at 1957 l. 10 s. Sterling. The other particulars of Parcel IX. the same as formerly advertised.

NOTA, The sales of Parcel III. being the Barony of Sanquhar, and of Parcel VIII. being the lands of Millquarter, alias Craigie-house, both formerly advertised, are adjourned until the value of the coal on these lands shall be separately ascertained. The Parcels II. IV. and VI. of the estate, formerly advertised, have been since sold.

For further particulars, apply to David Limond, writer in Ayr, factor on the estate, or to Thomas Tod writer to the signet agent in the process of sale, who will show the rental and title-deeds, or to Mr George Kirkpatrick, clerk to the process, in whose hands the conditions of sale are.

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